

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

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WHOLE NUMBER 1246

COL. HENRY L. STIMSON



HARRIS & EWING

Called back from France to take command of an artillery regiment in training, Col. Henry L. Stimson of New York, secretary of war under Taft, has been placed in command of the Thirty-first Field artillery at Camp Meade, Md. Colonel Stimson was for years active in the New York National Guard. He was lieutenant colonel in command of the battalion that fired the first shell from the national army against the Huns.

RIGHT TO STRIKE NOT RESTRICTED

Victory for Organized Labor in House of War Legislation in National House.

MEASURE AIMS AT TRAITORS

Severe Penalties Imposed for Sabotage or Willful Obstruction of Necessary War Work—Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board Grants Basic Eight-Hour Day.

Organized labor scored a victory in the house of representatives by securing exception of orderly or bona fide strikes for increased pay and better conditions from drastic penalties directed at war-time interruption of belligerent utilities.

The bill, which passed, provides a \$10,000 fine, 30 years' imprisonment or both for the willful injury or destruction of war material, for willfully making or causing to be made in a defective manner any war material, or for conspiring to prevent the erection or production of such war premises, war material or war utilities.

The last provision is limited in its operation by the clause that nothing in the act shall apply to the right of men to agree together to cease work or not to work for the purpose of getting increased wages or for bettering their conditions.

Organized labor came in for sharp criticism during discussion of the bill, the carpenters' union being cited as an example of lack of patriotism in attempting to hold up by a strike the shipbuilding efforts of the government. But the drive on activities against the government was made on the Industrial Workers of the World.

Former Speaker Cannon led in this fight, receiving strong support from the congressmen from Washington, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico, where this organization has worked most extensively.

Mr. Cannon presented an amendment, extending the law to apply to conspiracies to prevent the erection or production of war premises, war materials or war utilities.

Labor leaders in the house and congressmen representing districts with strong labor organizations protested that the language of the amendment was broad enough to permit the punishment for lawful, orderly strikes, but the amendment was written into the bill by a vote of 255 to 61, all the house leaders voting for it.

Congressman Lunn of New York presented an amendment modifying the language so as to exclude those engaged in a bona fide strike. A roll call resulted in its adoption.

Nashville.—The Davidson County Poultry association held an interesting and important meeting at the commercial club and disposed of much business affecting the future interest of the association. Many matters of detail relative to the poultry exhibit at the state fair this year under the auspices of the association were arranged for.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WHIP BOLSHIEVI

Soviets Put to Rout Near Archangel; Allies Also Victors on Balkan and French Fronts.

SERBS GAIN FIVE MILES

French Co-operate With Soldiers of King Peter In Advance on 12-Mile Front—U. S. Blows Force Retreat in France.

Every true American will stand behind President Wilson's statement that Germany can have peace only on America's terms—"Unconditional surrender." Pass the word along.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—American, British and French detachments are reported by the Pravda to have met the bolshevik forces in battle on the Archangel front. The bolshevik troops after an initial success were repulsed by British re-enforcements and fled in panic. A number of the bolshevik officers, the newspaper says, deserted to the British.

Omsk Declares War. Olavanna, Y. A., Transbaikalia, Sept. 18.—The Siberian government at Omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, has ordered the mobilization of the 1918 and 1919 classes.

Details of the manner in which the Czech-Slovak forces fought their way through Siberia were obtained at the field headquarters. The Czech-Slovak forces seized Novo Nikolavsk on May 26, but it was only on June 11 that Irkutsk was reached.

In the battle of Misovoya the bolshevik forces lost 40 complete trains out of 60. Of their forces, estimated to number 20,000, some 6,000 were killed and 2,000 taken prisoner. The others fled into the woods and their defeat demoralized the troops farther east.

On August 10 at Troitskovasavsk 1,200 Magyars, who had styled themselves "internationalists," surrendered to Colonel Linevitch's detachment. The trophies taken by the Czech-Slovak forces included four steamers, several barges and a number of automobiles and horses.

Polish Divisions Forming. Harbin, Sept. 18.—A movement exceeding, perhaps, that of the Czech-Slovak is being organized by Polish officers to form a Polish division to fight in Siberia westward to their oppressed fatherland as integral units in the American army.

According to conservative estimates an army of more than 100,000 trained militarists is immediately available in the regions of Harbin, Nibolsk and Vladivostok.

London, Sept. 18.—Allied successes along the front in Macedonia may indicate that the period of quiescence in the near East is at an end. Strategists have pointed out that a great offensive on this front would have immediate results in determining the position of Bulgaria and Turkey as allies of Germany.

The gains made by the allies along the center of the Macedonian line would seem to indicate that there was plenty of power behind the blow and that it may be followed up by other attacks which will shift the scene of action for the time being to a front which appears perilous for the enemy.

Five Mile Advance for Serbs.

London, Sept. 18.—Serbian and French troops continued the offensive in Macedonia and have progressed more than five miles, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The advancing allies have occupied an important series of ridges.

The allied troops have captured more than 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns. Their casualties have been slight.

The allies are moving forward on a front of more than 12 miles and have taken the village of Gradashnitsa, 20 miles east of Monastir.

Take Artillery Division.

With the American Forces in Lorraine, Sept. 18.—An American patrol in a raid made early in the morning in the general region of Haumont, northwest of Thiaucourt, captured five non-commissioned officers and killed seven other non-commissioned officers. Prisoners taken report that the entire artillery of the thirty-first division was captured in the American operation on this front. The division that was used to bear the brunt of the attack in the lunge in the salient east of St. Mihiel, it appears, was the thirty-fifth Austrian division. It was ordered to maintain a holding action until all the German troops were withdrawn. In consequence of this it suffered very heavy losses, especially in prisoners.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



DECLARES YANKS FIGHT LIKE HELL

Slang, Methods of Scrapping and Handling of Prisoners Delight British Officer.

MAKES EVERY NERVE TINGLE

British Officer Who Served as an Observer on Lorraine Front Says Americans Won Much of Their Ground Foot by Foot.

At the British front, Sept. 18.—"Hats off to the Yanks! "Blame me if they didn't win all the objectives set for two days by mid-afternoon of the first day, and in a blizzard rain that poured everything down."

Everyone in the group gave vent to his surprise and appreciation by a low whistle. The speaker was a young British officer just returned from the Lorraine front, where he served as an observer.

British Listen Eagerly.

His comrades were as eager as children to learn what the pals from overseas had accomplished in the biggest American operation of the war. The officer continued:

"My, but those columns of Yanks looked fit—thousands of them driving on like a mighty river. Did the rain bother them? Not a d—d bit. All hands were chirping as it came, something about 'zip, zip; you've got a haircut as short as mine.'"

"I fancy it's some American ragtime. But, Lord, how good it sounded. It made every nerve in me tingle."

"But it was hard fighting most of the way, just as we found it last month. The Yanks were forced to win much of the ground foot by foot. They mopped up completely. It was a great show, fellows."

They Fight Like H—L.

"The Yanks are SOME allies. They fight like h—l. They certainly mixed it. The ground was strewn with empty pistol and rifle shells. Those tell of sharp, close-range work."

"The Yanks fight all the way from start to finish. They are good-natured boys of powerful build, and spry as panthers, always ready for a joke. You need an interpreter for their slang."

"I had to laugh when the prisoners arrived."

"A captured German sergeant was a bit balky, so one of the American youngsters in charge of them drawled: 'Allay there, you big stiff. Toot-suit. Who'd'ye think you are, a United States senator, or a movie star or somp? Show signs of life! Giddap!'"

"The American artillery was very much on the job. They potted the retreating Germans at open sight and did terrible execution. As they say in America, 'The Yanks are there.'"

To American correspondents who heard the description it was gratifying to note the profound pleasure expressed by the whole group. The same interest and appreciation are manifested along the whole British front.

BEEF FOR ARMY, 23 3/4 CENTS

Ham is 34 Cents and Bacon 42—Prices of Week at Chicago—Other Quotations.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Prices paid by the army during the month of August for principal food supplies included: Beef, 23 3/4 cents a pound; ham, 34 cents; bacon, 42 cents; lard, 27 cents; and lard substitute, 27 cents, all f. o. b. Chicago. Yellow cornmeal was purchased at 4.14 cents a pound and white cornmeal at 4.11 cents delivered at camps. Tub butter cost 44 1/2 cents f. o. b. Chicago, and the average price paid for potatoes was 2.9 cents per pound.

RECREATION FOR WOMEN WORKERS

War Council of Y. W. C. A. Has Been Asked to Provide Adequate Facilities.

CLUBHOUSES TO BE BUILT

Steps Already Taken for Their Establishment in This Country, England and France—Ten Million Engaged in Industry in the United States.

There are now 10,000,000 women in industry in the United States, the Y. W. C. A. war council announced. The council has been asked by the government to provide recreation for the women workers of the country who are gradually replacing men, and in order to arrange for adequate facilities an investigation was ordered which disclosed this figure. It is only approximately, however.

The council found that since this country entered the war 2,000,000 women had been placed in industry in this country, and basing their estimates on this figure, which was due to abnormal conditions, they arrived at an approximate normal increase which brought them to the 10,000,000 estimate.

In the handling of these women, under the supervision of the commission on training camp activities, a series of foyers and clubhouses throughout this country, England and France had to be built, furnished and recreational facilities installed. Allowances have been made for increase of women in industry brought about by the continuation of the war and the rapidly diminishing man power in industry.

War Is Means of Training Labor.

An interesting wartime labor development which will be of special importance during the time of reconstruction after the war is the war department's plan to train 200,000 National army men in trades of special military value. Already large numbers of these men have undertaken the training courses at schools and colleges—110 in all—in every part of the United States.

The training the men are receiving is, of course, primarily to fit them for effective work in France or in duty of military importance at home, but most of the trades, if not all of them, in fact, will have an important peacetime value as well. The problems of the reconstruction period cannot be foreseen with any certainty now, but the creation of this reserve of mechanically trained men will no doubt be of importance in the reorganization of industry on a peace basis.

\$7,347,000,000 MORE FOR WAR

War Department in Need of Great Amount in Addition to Previous Estimates.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Congress was asked by the war department to provide \$7,347,000,000 in addition to previous estimates for carrying out the enlarged American military program for the coming year.

STATE OFFERS 859,600 MEN

Illinois Total Registration is Only 400 Below the Government's Estimate.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—The total registration of men under the new man-power bill in Illinois fell 400 short of the government estimate, according to figures announced by Adjutant General Dickson. The total registration is 859,600. The government's estimate was 860,000.

WILSON SCORNS AUSTRIA'S PLEA FOR PEACE MEET

Has Already Stated Terms Upon Which U. S. Will Consider Peace.

SPEAKS FOR ALL THE ALLIES

President's Reply to Hun Message Made Public Half Hour After Swedish Minister Delivered Text of Vienna's Note.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Unqualified endorsement of President Wilson's rejection of Austria's proposal for secret and nonbinding peace discussion was given in the senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader and ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee. Senator Lodge said the president's prompt and curt refusal was right and wise, and that he was sure it would receive universal approval. He said he believed the president's action would put an end to loose and feeble talk helpful to Germany about Austro-Hungarian peace terms.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson flatly rejected the Austro-Hungarian government's proposal for a peace parley.

His reply is perhaps without a precedent in history. It was made public within half an hour after the Swedish minister delivered the official text of the note to the state department. The president's answer was issued in the form of a statement from Secretary of State Lansing and reads as follows:

"I am authorized by the president to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States will consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

Saw Through Hun Trap.

Chronologically the answer constitutes the fastest chapter in this country's war history, and there is a reason for this. It is that the United States, in common with its allies, saw through the hypocrisy of the Austrian note and the thin veneer that hardly hid Germany's hand in the proposal, and therefore wished to dispose of it as rapidly as possible.

It was 6:20 o'clock last night when the Swedish minister, W. A. F. Eken-gren, arrived at the state department with the note. Two minutes later he left the office of Secretary of State Lansing, and 83 minutes later Mr. Lansing gave an audience to newspaper correspondents and made public the president's reply.

"No Talking in Working Hours."

Throughout the tabloid drama was enacted in much the same manner as desired by a certain American citizen, who sent a telegram to the White House.

His message was addressed to the president and said: "Sincerely hope your answer to Austria's peace proposal will be that we Americans do not talk during working hours."

The President's Terms.

These terms, referred to in the reply dictated today to the Austrian note, were clearly set out in President Wilson's Fourth of July speech at Mount Vernon, as follows:

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence."

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereign, of economic arrangement of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracy hatched, no

MME. HENRI DOURIF



One of the many attractive French women who are now in Washington with their husbands is Mme. Dourif, wife of Maj. Henri Dourif of the French air service. Mme. Dourif is a bride of three months. Having heard of the shortage of servants in Washington, she was wise enough to bring her own servant with her. Major and Mme. Dourif have leased a residence in Washington in the fashionable section and will remain throughout the war.

Granted New Rate of Pay.

The London (England) departmental committee to which was referred the question of wages for woman workers on the buses, trams and underground railways after the women had returned to work has awarded a woman virtually what they demanded. Their new rate of pay will be equivalent to 25 shillings a week above what it was before the war. Some claims, however, it is declared, can only be decided on a national basis after a full inquiry.

The government, therefore, has appointed a committee to "investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of men and women, having regard to the interest of both as well as to the value of their work."

Anthracite Output Grows.

Production of anthracite coal during the week ended August 24 was 1,706,600 tons, which was an increase of 167,600 tons over the previous week's production and 127,562 tons over the corresponding week in 1917.

In announcing this the fuel administration called attention to the fact that certain bituminous districts, under stimulation of increased car supply, were showing marked production increases, and that the Connellsville field in Pennsylvania, during the week ending August 23, broke all previous records with its output of 716,954 tons.

Refuse Wage Jockeying.

In denying an application for further wage increases for hod carriers working on the new \$28,000,000 terminal at South Boston, Mass., the war department took an emphatic stand against permitting its policy of paying "prevailing local scales" to be used in forcing up wage scales.

More Minimum Wages.

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has established a minimum rate for women employed in retail millinery work shops. The rates range from \$5 a week for workers who have had less than one season's experience to \$10 a week for four season's experience.

What It Costs to Live in New York.

The United States bureau of labor statistics has completed a study of the cost of living in the New York shipbuilding district. A personal visit by agents of the bureau to 608 families shows that 1917 expenditures by these families averaged \$1,348.64.

Women and Boys on Farms.

To facilitate the work of placing women and boys on farms, New York state was divided into five zones this spring.

several injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned."